The People's Press.

VOL. XVIII. SALEM, N. C., AUGUST 26, 1870. NO. 33.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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POETRY.

Little Brown Hands.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
Up through the long shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat-fields
That are yellow with ripening grain.
They find in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet lipped strawberry grows,
And gather the earliest snow-drops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow;
They gather the elder-bloom white;
They find where the dusty grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light;
They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea-weeds,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea-shells,
Fairy barks that have drifted to land;
They wave from the tall rocking tree tops,
Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings;
And at night time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great:
And from these brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of State.
The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and wise of the land—
The sword and the chisel and the pallet
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

Select Miscellany.

"FORGIVE HIM!"

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

'Forgive him!' said Mrs. Stearns. 'O Lowell, forgive him!'

The speaker was an aged woman and a widow. Her head was white with the frost of years, and her mild features were deeply marked by the hand of time. There was a tear in her eye, and her face was clouded with sorrow. She spoke to her son, a middle-aged, strong-featured person, whose countenance betrayed a firm-willed, unbending heart, but yet who appeared an upright honorable man.

'Forgive him!' repeated the white-haired widow, as she raised her trembling hands towards her son. 'He is your brother—your only brother. O, if you know your own heart, you will forgive him.'

'Never!' spoke Lowell Stearns, in a firm, deep tone. 'John has wronged me—deeply wronged me, and I should lie to my own soul were I to forgive him now.'

'And have not you wronged him?' asked the widow impressively.

'I wronged him? How?'

'By withholding from him your love; by treating him harshly and causing him to sin,' answered his mother, kindly.

'Cease, mother. When you say that I have caused him to sin, you are mistaken. He has chosen his own path, and now he must travel in it.'

'Lowell, you are the oldest, and from you should come the love that can alone heal the wound between yourself and John.'

'Listen to me, mother,' said the stubborn man, with a spice of bitterness in his tone: 'John has been unjust to me—he has been unmanly and unkind. He has injured me beyond reparation.'

'No, no, Lowell, quickly interrupted his mother; 'not beyond reparation.'

'Yes,—he has injured my feelings by the most fatal darts of malice and ill-will. He has lied about me to my friends, and even assailed my private character.'

'And can you not forgive all this?' she asked tenderly.

'Perhaps I might,' returned Lowell Stearns; 'but,' he added in a hoarse tone, while his frame quivered with a deep feeling—'he has done more than that. He has spoken of my wife, and——. But I will not tell it all. I cannot forgive him this.'

'Forgive him, and be happy. His heart is as kind as yours, and he is all generosity and love to his friends. More than forty years have passed over John's head, and during all that time he never spoke one unkind word to his poor mother.'

'And did ever I speak unkindly to you, my mother?' asked Lowell, in a half hushed voice.

'No, no. You and John have both kind hearts, and it grieves me sorely to see you as you are now. Ah, Lowell, I fear that you do not realize how noble a thing it is to forgive those who have injured you.'

Lowell Stearns made no reply to his mother. He saw that she was unhappy, and he knew that he was himself unhappy also. In former years he had loved his brother, and he knew that he had been faithfully loved in return. The trouble which had so unfortunately separated them, had been trivial in its beginning, but Lowell's sternness of will and John's hastiness of temper had kept the fire on the increase. The first fault had belonged to the younger brother, but a word of explanation at that time might have healed it without trouble; now, however, the affair had become deep and dangerous, and there was but one way for remedy. That way the aged mother would point out.

'Lowell,' continued Mrs. Stearns, speaking in a trembling tone, 'I can spend but a few short days longer on earth. I feel that the sands in my glass have most all run out, but before I depart, I hope I may meet my two boys together in love—I hope I may see them once more bound together in the sweet bonds of friendship. When you were babies, I nursed you and cared for you, and I tried to do a mother's duty. I tried to make you both fit for the great world. As you grew older, I promised myself a full share of happiness in your companionship, and naught has come to dim the joy of my widowed heart, till this sad cloud lowered upon me. I love them both alike—yet they do not love each other. Lowell, my son, one thing weighs heavily upon me. Should this thing last till I am dead, then how will you and John meet by the side of my corpse? How will you feel when you come to—'

'Hush, my mother,' uttered the stout man, trembling like a reed. 'Say no more now. This evening I will speak to you my mind.'

* * * * *

John Stearns sat in his easy-chair in his own cosy parlor, and about him were his wife and children. Everything that money could procure toward real comfort was his, but yet he was not happy. Amid all his comforts there was one dark cloud to trouble him. The spot where for long years he had nurtured a brother's love, was now vacant. No, not vacant, for it was filled with bitterness. He knew that he was in the fault, but he tried to excuse himself by thinking that his brother hated, hated him. This, however, did not ease his conscience, for he knew that he was lying to himself.

While he sat thus he heard a rap at the front door, and in a few moments one of the children told him that 'Uncle Lowell' wanted to see him.

'Tell him to come in,' said John; and after this he made a motion for his wife and children to leave the room. 'I shan't budge an inch,' he muttered to himself. 'If he thinks to frighten me, he'll find his mistake.'

Before he could say more, his brother entered the room.

'Good-evening, John,' said Lowell, at the same time laying his hat upon the table.

John Stearns was taken all aback by this address, and he could hardly believe his ears; but he responded hesitatingly to the salutation. For an instant he looked up into his brother's face, and during that instant there flashed across his mind a wish that he had never offended:

'John,' continued Lowell, standing, 'you well know what has passed to make us both unhappy.'

'Yes,—I know,' answered John, hardly knowing what tone to assume.

'Well, my brother,' continued Lowell, while a tear glistened in his eye, and at the same time extending his hand, 'I have come to bury the evil that has risen up between us. If you have wronged me, I freely forgive you, and if I have been harsh and unbrotherly toward you, I ask that you will forget it. Come, let us be friends once more.'

Like an electric shock came this speech upon the ears of John Stearns. A moment he stood half-bewildered, and then the tears broke forth from his eyes. He reached forth his hands but his words were broken and indistinct. He had not expected this from his stern brother, but it came like a heaven-sent beam of light to his soul, and in a moment more the brothers were folded in a warm embrace. When they were aroused, it was by feeling a trembling hand laid upon their heads, and when they looked up they found their aged mother standing by them.

'Bless you, my children, bless,' murmured the white-haired parent, as she raised her hands toward heaven, 'and O, I pray God that you may never be unhappy more.'

John Stearns knew that his mother had been the angel who had touched the heart of his brother, and it did not alter his forgiveness.

'O,' he murmured, 'I have been very wrong—I have abused you, my brother, but if you can forgive me, I will make it all up.'

'Your love will repay it all, John. Let me have your love, and I will try never to lose it more.'

'Now I am truly happy,' said the aged mother, as she gazed with pride upon her sons. 'Now I can die in peace. O, my boys, if you would have your children sure of happiness in after life, teach them that forgiveness will heal social wounds which can be healed in no other way. Many a heart has been broken from the simple want of that talismanic power.'

Both those brothers tried to bless their mother for the healthful lesson she had taught them, and they failed not to teach it to their children as one of the best boons that could be given them for life.

A Fearful Situation.

A STRANGE AND BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY PROPOSES MARRIAGE TO A MODEST AND UNSUSPECTING YOUNG DOCTOR.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

A few afternoons since, as one of the late graduates of a local medical college was returning to his office from a stroll about town, he was surprised and delighted to discover what he conceived to be a young lady patient awaiting him. In the short moment occupied in walking from the yard gate to the office door his mind was active in making conjectures as to the probable character of her malady, and in recalling the contents of all the medical books he had ever read. As he approached nearer and saw her elegant costume and returned her stately and refined bow, he was somewhat inspired with visions of greenbacks and cancelled debts.

'Well, my young lady,' the graduate said, with all the dignity and consequence of an old practitioner, 'what can I do for you?'

'You can marry me,' abruptly replied the strange young lady with her sweetest smile and most delightful inclination of the head. 'You can have me for a wife.'

The poor young doctor blushed, trembled, gazed with wonder at her, and was about to rush from the office, when the young lady, seeing that he needed to be reassured, glided quickly to him, and resting her hand upon his shoulder, whispered, 'Do not be astonished. Oh! I have loved you so. I have gazed at you often, and my heart has said, 'He ought to be my husband.'

The victim tried to escape, but she gently held him. In his desperation he at length found a tongue to say: 'I am sorry, madam, that I cannot gratify you. I am a poor young man,'— but he got no further, for she sealed his lips with a kiss and in the gentle accents of her gentlest manner said: 'Oh! what if you are poor, dearest? We shall still be happy. You can practice your profession; and I will take in sewing, and will cook, and wash dishes, and make everything so comfortable! Oh, do come on and marry me!' (Another kiss.) The young doctor became almost annihilated, but by a violent effort he disengaged himself, and rushed wildly from the room, the last he heard being that sweet love term 'dearest.'

As he hastened along the street he cast repeated and anxious glances behind him to see if that marriageable young woman was in pursuit. No! He blessed his stars that she was not. But, after the lapse of an hour or so he began to feel desirous of returning to his office. It was growing dark. He at length summoned up courage to approach his own room. He cautiously peeped around the fence and she was gone.

Since then his neighbors have observed that he always peeps tremblingly around the fence when he approaches his office, and his friends have noticed that he wears his coat and hat even during the hot days, as if to be prepared to bolt at the shortest notice.

It is supposed that this young lady (like many others credited with sound sense) is a monomaniac on the subject of marriage. She is good looking, and was on the occasion above mentioned handsomely dressed.

Heart Graves.

The earth is a great churchyard, full of graves with no headstones, and no overgrowing grass. Full of vaults not built in the shape of dim chapels, nor upon green hillsides, but in beating hearts. We walk with the dead under our feet, by our sides, and, saddest of all, within our hearts. There are therein fewer graves with stoned columns than without. Human beings have bright and idolized hopes, but they perish, and are buried without epitaphs. They form expectations that fall in a single moment, and are mourned for a lifetime, yet with an unspoken lamentation. There are more ashes in living beings than in sculptured funeral urns, and they are pale cold ashes, too, that lie upon living coals of life, till the flame is smothered and gone; cold ashes that are swept from the ruins of such proud, high temples as youth and hope and young love only build. They are heaped high over the dark ruins; and when a single ray of sunshine falls upon them. He smiles and is happy. Oh, how these temples have been wept for when they have fallen! How the gorgeous castles have been mourned for when they have crumbled, and they have faded in darkness! All in silence have these graves been dug. Bitter tears have hallowed them when the companion on the pillow knew not that they were shed.

The soul has prostrated itself in its sad cemetery when the world has seen the man or woman stand proudly erect. It has been said that there are souls that have no summer, but it is not so. If winter covers all, it is because the spring flowers have died, and the young hopes perished and been buried in those sad, sad sepulchres. The burial services have often been said when God was the only priest, good angels the only pall-bearers, and the lone heart the only mourner.

Brothers have made graves and sisters not known it. Sisters have buried idols and brothers not known they were worshipped. Husbands have laid away the dead out of the sight of wives, and wives made sepulchres which husbands have never seen.

Grass grows on these graves—no flowers to them, and no flowers spread sweet perfume above them. The rest quietly in them. That 'they dead, but sleeping,' might truly be their tombs, for the pale occupants in and out at all hours of life, resurrection is but the signal for a

and smile, and court our Many graves in our bosoms over for companions—dead loves, dead ambitions the Ocean, and plus them death, but the gates and the tombs stand Sometimes we may inscription in the dimmed eye, silver hair, the strange lines of care, the bent form; but usually each dead of his own heart. When the morning of the resurrection comes to thing, which lies buried in human bosoms, we shall meet within the gates of the Golden City, and vast multitudes may come up purified and made beautiful, but no longer mourned.

Sleep and Death.

FROM THE GERMAN.

The Angel of Slumber and the Angel of Death, fraternally locked in each other's arms, wandered over the earth.

It was evening; they reclined upon a hillside, and the habitations of men were not far off; a sad stillness pervaded the air, and the evening bell of the village was hushed. Still and silent, as is their manner, the two beneficent genii of mankind reposed in a mournful embrace, and night came rapidly on.

Then the Angel of Slumber rose from his mossy couch, and softly scattered from his hand the invisible slumber-seeds. The wind of night wafted them to the quiet dwellings of the wearied husbandmen, and forthwith sweet sleep descended upon the inhabitants of the cottages, from the gray-haired sire to the cradled infant.—The sick man forgot his pains; the unhappy his sorrows; the poor his cares: every eye was closed.

And now, his benign labors being ended, the kind Angel of Slumber again lay down by the side of his thoughtful brother, and said, cheerfully:—

"When the red morning awakes, then will mankind bless us as their friends and benefactors. Oh, how sweet it is to do good unseen! how delightful is our duty!

Thus spoke the friendly Angel of Slumber. The Angel of Death looked upon him with a tear of sorrow, and a tear, such as immortals shed, gathered in his large dark eye.

"Alas!" said he, "that I cannot, like thyself, rejoice in their gratitude: the earth calls me enemy and the disturber of her peace.

"My brother!" replied the Angel of Slumber, "will not the good when they awaken own thee as their friend and benefactor, and will they not bless thee? Are we not brothers and messengers of our father?"

Thus he spake. The eye of the Angel of Death sparkled, and he clasped his brother more fondly in his embrace.

Locke says the faster a man writes the slower others read what he has written. Napoleon could write fourteen pages in a minute; unfortunately however, each page consisted of eight blots and a splatter.—Some of his lines to Maria Louisa appear as if scattered over the paper by the explosion of a bombshell.

GENERAL NEWS.

Immense quantities of sumac are being taken to Richmond, Va., and sold there. Some of it is used there for dyeing, taning, &c., but the greater portion of it is shipped for sale elsewhere. Quantities go to England, where a very large price is given for it. It is now selling in Richmond, according to quality, from $1.25 to $1.50 per hundred pounds.

The victims of the late terrible disaster on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were robbed of the valuables on their persons by villains who could not restrain their thievish propensities.

The Report of the Superintendent of Immigration exhibits an unprecedented decrease in the arrival of German immigrants at New York, owing to the war, and the shortage of the German steamship lines.

The Treasury Department at Washington has received two hundred applications for authority to establish National Banks under the new law.

The High Constable of Richmond, Va., waded into an undertaker on the 11th inst., and seized his stock of coffins for debt. A grave proceeding.

Cooper and Sheridan, two horse thieves, have been found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary from Halifax county, Va., one for eighteen and the other for ten years.

A lady in Albemarle county, Va., recently died aged one hundred and ten years, two months and fifteen days.

The State election in Kentucky is over, resulting in the defeat of the radicals by 50,000 majority. The colored people voted.

It is estimated that 1000 immigrants per day are settling in Minnesota.

Some workmen, in tearing down an old house in Jay county, Indiana, found $1,270 in gold and silver coin. It is feared there will not be an old house left standing in that neighborhood a week hence.

There have been a great many seizures of Tobacco made, particularly at the South, under the new circular of the Revenue Department, defining irregularities in traffic, which give ground for confiscation, fines and penalties.

The old *National Intelligencer* of Washington, which was reckoned among the things of the past, has been revived in New York, and will hereafter be published under the management of Mr. A. Dalmas, the national statistician who preceded Mr. Wells.

One hundred guns were fired in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday night 14th, and many private residences illuminated in honor of the great conservative triumph in N. C.

The Piedmont (Va.) *Virginian* says the horse ridden by Gen. R. E. Lee, during the late war, has been purchased by a number of gentlemen who intend presenting it to the Emperor Napoleon. That's all foolishness.

An old lady named Ware was stung, in Richmond, on Friday last, by a caterpillar which fell upon her neck from a mimosa tree. She was soon thrown into convulsions, but medical assistance being summoned, her life was saved.

The Tennessee Conservative State Convention will be held in Nashville on the 13th of next month—September.

Commodore Junius J. Boyle, of the United States Navy, died at the Naval Hospital in Washington, on the 11th inst.

Richard Arnold, living at Providence, R. I., shot his wife and then himself on the 11th inst. There is considerable wife shooting going on in New England just now.

W. H. Hooper, Mormon candidate for Congress in Utah, has about 11,000 majority in a vote of about 14,000. He is a radical.

The depredations of the Indians, near Fort Hill, Texas, are continued with unabated ferocity. Murders are reported near Little Washita, and in Cook county they killed a man named Coosin, and carried off his wife and children into captivity.

A company of U. S. soldiers, and a party of Kioway Indians had a fight near Jacksboro, Texas, on the 20th ult., in which the soldiers were defeated and compelled to retreat with a loss of two killed and six wounded.

The weather seems to be quite cool at Helena, in Montana Territory. On the 10th inst., the thermometer at noon was at freezing point, and a flurry of snow fell.

Edward Maltbie, aged nineteen, committed suicide at Waterbury, Mass., on the 9th inst., by shooting himself. He was depressed in his mind, because he had failed to pass an examination at the West Point Military Academy.

A man named Michael Lovett, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., quarrelled with his wife on the 11th inst., and, grasping a large cheese knife, threw it at her with all his force. The knife missed her, but entered the heart of her little boy who was sitting on the door step, killing him instantly.

Phillip R. Mertz, a prominent banker of Pittsburg, committed suicide in that city on last Friday. He left a letter addressed to his wife, stating that he killed himself on account of financial difficulties.

A doctor of Wilkesbarre, Penn., came near having his throat cut a few days ago, by incautiously declaring himself in favor of the French, while being shaved by a German barber.

R. R. Butler, radical member of Congress from the first District of Tennessee, is to be taken to Washington to be tried for alleged pension frauds. Butler's partner, brother-in-law, and son are implicated.

A man named Paul Fix, living at Hartford, Conn., shot his wife on the 9th inst., then fired at his wife's cousin, Mrs. Raible, and wound up by putting four bullets into his own body. He will probably die, but he others will recover.

There have been some fifteen deaths in Philadelphia, the past week, from yellow fever. The disease was carried there by a parcel of old rags in the hold of the barque Roma. The physician at the quarantine is one of the victims.

Gov. Holden has respited Josiah Henderson, colored, the murderer of Burwell Hilton, a white man, of Lincoln county, last spring. Henderson was to have been hung last Friday, but this respite puts the execution off until the 9th of September.

Oneida county, N. Y., was visited by a violent thunder-storm on the night of the 8th inst., which destroyed some $200,000 worth of property. Houses and barns were struck by lightning, and the rain fell in a flood. Two hundred and sixty hands have been thrown out of employment by the destruction of the Globe woolen mills.

John H. Everett was arrested in New York a few days ago, on the charge of robbing freight cars on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in North Carolina. He was, however, detained for some other rascality which he had been perpetrating in New York.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, formerly a prominent politician in North Carolina, and now a citizen of De Soto county, Mississippi, was recently nominated by Gov. Alcorn of that State as Circuit Judge of the 7th Judicial District. The nomination was unanimously rejected by the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL.

Fences in Europe.

Americans who give us sketches of their travels in Europe, often speak of farming sections in which there are few or no fences. But it appears from the following statement of a correspondent of the Country Gentleman that the absence of fences is far from universal:

In some parts of Europe the live stock is cared for by herders and dogs; but in England it is not so, as the open fields of parishes in England were inclosed to a very few before the writer left that country; and so far from any 'open field' system being desirable, in every instance where commons took place, quick hedges were planted in the vales, or walls built on the hills, and the owners had their property all within ring fences and subdivided too for the tenants, whose the value of the land was enhanced far above the cost of apportioning and fencing. In no country in the world are there such fences as in England, and most of the living ones pay for themselves—the wood cut out, selling (the firing) at more than pays the scientific 'hedger and ditcher.' The writer of this article had the hedges around twenty-three fields cut one winter, the former tenants having neglected to have them cut and laid for many years; and this was done by an agreement in writing with several hedgers and ditchers, who agreed to cut and lay the hedges properly and clean out the ditches for the wood which could be left after they had watted sufficient in to remain strong enough to keep stock from rambling, and they did well by the job and made good work; while the mud, &c., thrown out of the ditches, after sufficient had been thrown on the banks among the roots of the hawthorn stumps to make them the better, was hauled and mixed up with gas lime, and other heavy matter, making compost enough to dress nearly more than 100 acres of the grass land. These hawthorn hedges are good fences, when kept chopped off with sheers or hooks annually around arable land, and they are splendid fences around permanent grass fields, when 'cut and laid every ten years,' and when they are about from eight to fourteen feet high, there is nothing shelters a country like them.

The dairying districts, the grazing and the ploughed portions of the country are all, but in a very few cases, fenced with the hardy hawthorn. On light hilly tracts of land, such as the Cotswold Hills, &c., there are stone walls, because the subsoil is not favorable for making good hedges.

Oiling Farm Implements.

Every farmer should have a can of linseed oil and a brush on hand, and whenever he buys a new tool, he should soak it well with the oil and dry it by the fire or in the sun, before using. The wood by this treatment is toughened and strengthened, and rendered impervious to water. Wet a new hay-rake, and when it dries it will begin to be loose in the joints; but if well oiled, the wet will have but slight effect. Shovels and forks are preserved from checking and cracking in the top of the handle by oiling; the wood becomes smooth as glass by use, and is far less liable to blister the hand when long used. Axe and hammer handles often break off where the wood enters the iron: this part particularly should be toughened with oil, to secure durability. Oiling the wood in the eye of the axe will prevent its swelling and shrinking, and sometimes getting loose. The tools on a large farm cost a large sum of money; they should be of the most approved kinds. It is a poor economy at the present extravagant prices of labor, to set men at work with ordinary, old-fashioned implements. Laborers should be required to return their tools to the convenient places provided for them; after using, they should be put away clean and bright. The mould-boards of plows are apt to get rusty from one season to another, even if sheltered; they should be brushed over with a few drops of oil when put away, and will then remain in good order till wanted.—*Farm Journal.*

The Poll Evil.

This pernicious 'evil' is caused by a horse bumping the top of his head against the timber above him in low stables.—Hence, an effectual preventive—which is worth a score of remedies—is to build horse stables so high that the beams and joints above cannot be reached when a horse throws up his head.

W. L. Young gives the following directions, in Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, for treating the poll evil:

"Cast the horse and cut the affected part out, always keeping in view that the incision must be with the grain of the flesh, so that no arteries be cut off; then you have only a flesh wound to heal. There are many things that will cleanse the wound and heal the sore. As good as I have ever tried is to take mandrake root, wash clean and boil down to a strong solution, bathing two or three times per day. Another is *crocus martis*, one drachm; white vitriol, one ounce—thoroughly mixed. Use one tablespoonful to one quart of soft water. This is also one of the best of solutions for the human flesh in any form where there is any inflammation."

Georgia, it is estimated, will make three hundred thousand bales of cotton this season at the lowest calculation.

An agricultural mending—potato patches.

The right side of a drinking saloon—the outside.

Holden-Kirk Prisoners.

Proceedings at Salisbury and Raleigh.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Judge Brooks in Chambers at Salisbury—Habeas Corpus Cases.

SALISBURY, August 18.

FIRST DAY.

Judge Brooks appeared in the Court room this afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

Messrs. Boyden and Bailey, Blackmer and McCorkle appeared for the prosecution for the State.

Messrs. W. H. Battle, Thos. Bragg, W. A. Graham, A. S. Merrimon and E. S. Parker, appeared for the petitioners.

We observed the following members of the bar present: Messrs. Z. B. Vance, W. M. Robbins, H. C. Jones, J. M. Clement, Jos. H. Wilson, M. H. Pinnix, Kerr Craige, Frank Robbins, Rich'd. Allison, Chas. M. Steadman, Jas. A. Graham, R. Y. McAden, Wm. J. Montgomery, F. E. Shober, Paul Means, Burton Craig, Benton Withers, Jno. S. Henderson, Jas. E. Kerr, J. T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell, J. A. Gilmer, and J. M. Long.

The counsel for the respondent, Kirk, asked for an extension of the time, for the purpose of consultation and to prepare the return.

Counsel for defence objected. Ten days was allowed by the law to make their return, they had taken advantage of the whole time the law allowed them, and ask for a further extension. If the counsel on the other side were not prepared at this late day to go into the trial, they had no one to blame but themselves and hoped the extension would not be allowed.

After a short debate the Judge said:—The law under which I am acting allows only ten days for a return, but he desired to act with deliberation in the case and would grant the request.

At the request of the counsel for the petitioner (to which the prosecution made no objection) the prisoners were released on their own recognizance in the sum of $1,000 each to appear to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, August 19, 1870.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Blackmer, Marshal H. Pinnix, Esq., was admitted to practice in the Court.

The Judge announced his readiness to proceed with business, and suggested that the cases would be called *sereatim*.

Accordingly the case of Josiah Turner, Jr., was first called. The return was in substance, that Kirk arrested him by order of *somebody*, for conspiracy with others not named to overthrow the State government.

The counsel for the petitioner excepted to the return as insufficient in many respects, but it being suggested by counsel for the respondent that there was no purpose to detain the petitioner longer in custody. Gov. Graham moved that the petitioner be discharged. The Judge inquired if any sufficient cause could be shown for longer detaining the petitioner in custody. Mr. Boyden of counsel for the respondent, Kirk, replied, "*We have no legal evidence of any kind of the prisoner's guilt, and therefore, do not oppose his discharge.*" Thereupon the Court ordered his discharge.

The case of Felix Roan was next called. The return alleged that petitioner was an accessory to the murder of J. W. Stephens.

After some discussion relating to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr. Boyden moved for an extension of time in this case.

Judge Battle protested against it, and moved that the prisoner be discharged.

The Judge said he was willing to go to the fullest extent of the law under which he was acting, but would not go further. The respondent had already taken advantage of the law, to its extreme extent, in relation to making his return and he (the Judge) in order to allow a calm and deliberate investigation of the case, had extended that time already, and he was not disposed to do so again. If the counsel for the respondent are not now ready to proceed with the case they have no one to blame but themselves. If no cause can be shown why the prisoner should be further detained in custody he should order his discharge.

Mr. McCorkle, of counsel for the respondent Kirk, said he knew no cause why the prisoner should be longer detained in custody *as they are not in possession of a particle of evidence of his guilt* and the order for his discharge was made.

The case of Mr. M. W. Norfleet was next called, answer the same as that above.

Mr. Boyden repeated his motion for a further extension of time.

The Judge said for reasons given in the other case, it was refused, and he was discharged.

Joseph K. Thompson was next called, return, charged with conspiracy against the government of the State.

Mr. Boyden admitted that he had no evidence and the prisoner was discharged.

The same return was made for L. H. Murray and Henry Whitsett.

Mr. McCorkle said they had no evidence against these parties, nor of any of them now on trial, and they were discharged.

D. W. Weedon was next called, charged with assault and battery on one W. J. Ward in disguise and of conspiring against the government of the State. Ward was called but did not answer. No cause was shown for his further detention, and he was discharged.

J. R. Ireland was next called. Charge of conspiracy, &c., no cause shown for his further detention and was discharged.

J. H. Anderson, came next, same return as that of Ireland, and same disposition made of the case, and also those of Samuel Whitsett, Geo., Crutchfield, Wm. Johnson, Geo. Rogers, Joseph Wright, Jno. S. Steel and Benj. McAdan.

The name of Jas. S. Scott was next called. The return charged him with conspiracy, &c., and insisted that said Scott should be remanded to Chief Justice Pearson at once, claiming priority in the case as he had issued the first writ.

After some discussion, Gov. Graham moved that the prisoner be discharged.

The Judge said that the return of an officer upon whom the writs have been served was no evidence. That prior to the issue of his writ in this case, the Chief Justice of this State had issued a writ requiring the body of said prisoner to be brought before him; to that the respondent, Kirk, *refused obedience*, and the Chief Justice said that he had exhausted the powers of the judiciary, and that he could do nothing more. The petitioners might apply to the Federal Court for redress if they thought proper. The application was then made to him (Judge Brooks) and another writ was issued, and now it was asked that the prisoner be remanded back in response to the old writ. The Court said it was not disposed to agree to anything of the kind, and if there was no cause shown why the prisoner should be held in custody longer, he should order his release.

Albert Murray was then called, charged with violating the laws of the State. No evidence presented, and he was discharged.

Jas. Hunter was then called, charged with the commission of crime against the State and not for the violation of the laws of the United States. No evidence presented, and he was discharged.

Jas. C. Williamson was called, the return the same as that preferred against Hunter. No evidence, and discharged.

Peter H. Williamson, was called charged with conspiracy and accessory to the murder of Stephens. No evidence produced, was discharged.

W. S. Bradshaw was called, did not answer, return stated that said Bradshaw *is* not in my possession nor has he been since the service of the writ; had been discharged by Kirk. No evidence having been obtained against him. The petitioner was dismissed, and the same course was adopted in the case of John McKee.

The counsel for the petitioners urged that they be discharged in a legal manner, as some of the parties discharged or paroled by Kirk, felt themselves under obligations to report to Kirk at stated times.

The Judge said that a parole given by Kirk was not binding, as it had no legal force. To look at it in a moral point of view, he did not think it binding, as the detention was made without authority of law, and with brute force, the prisoner could not feel himself morally bound when detained by such authority, consequently he did not see the necessity for a further discharge.

Joseph Gibson was called, charged with conspiracy against the State Government, but he had failed to report to Kirk at a given time, consequently he was unable to obey the order of the Court.

Joseph Hamilton was called, no answer, the return stated that said Hamilton was not and never has been in his custody.

M. Z. Hooper was called, no answer, return stated that said Hooper had not been in his custody since the issue of the writ, and had no control over him.

Court adjourned to three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY August 19.

The Court was called to order at 3 o'clock.

Judge Battle read the petition of Adolphus Moore and others and stated the return was insufficient because it failed to return the bodies of the prisoners before the Judge, and therefore moved for an attachment against Kirk for the insufficient return, or for rule to show cause why such attachment should not issue.

This motion was debated by Judge Battle for the petitioners and by Mr. Boyden for the respondent, Kirk. Judge Brooks decided that the rule to show cause should be issued and be made returnable before him at the Court House, in Raleigh, on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Gov. Graham moved that Kirk and Burgen be held to give security for their good behavior towards the people of the State, and in support of the motion read the following affidavits:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of North Carolina.

Lucian H. Murray being duly sworn deposeth and saith, That on the 27th of July last, being informed that a guard of soldiers from the camp of G. W. Kirk, at Company Shops, had been to his place of business to arrest this affiant, while he was absent therefrom, he went to the said camp and reported himself to one B. W. Burgen, who claimed to be Lieutenant Colonel under said Kirk, in the command of a Regiment which they call "State Troops," that said Burgen immediately ordered this affiant to be put under guard and detained in said camp as a prisoner. This affiant was placed in a tent with two other persons also prisoners; and in the night succeeding, about 1 o'clock, A. M., the said Burgen came to the tent, with a candle, and addressed this affiant, who was awake, asking, "Is that you Murray?" to which affiant replied "yes." Said Burgen then retired to his own tent, and shortly afterwards came back without a light and touched this affiant upon his feet, and in a low tone of voice ordered him "to get up," the other two prisoners being apparently asleep. This affiant replied, "very well, can I get my shoes?" The said Burgen answered "no, you will not need them long." He then took this affiant to his own tent where there were three of his men armed with pistols; the said Burgen then said to this affiant that "he must tell him all about the hanging of Wyatt Outlaw." This affiant replied that he knew nothing about it, and that he did not know that Outlaw had been hanged till after sunrise the morning after it was done. The said Burgen replied, "it is a damned lie, I know that you do," and proceeded to say, that there was an affidavit filed in his office against this affiant, stating that he, this affiant, had seen Outlaw hanged by one Adolphus Moore. This affiant replied it was false, that he knew nothing about it—the said Burgen put a rope around the neck of this affiant and said, "Patten and Rogers, (alluding to two others of his prisoners,) knew nothing about it till they were hung up, and they could then tell all about it, and you must do the same." He then took this affiant to a tree about fifty yards from his tent, with the three armed men aforesaid, threw the end of the rope, still on the affiant's neck, over a branch of the tree, and having already tied this affiants arms in the manner usual with criminals about to be executed, he, the said Burgen, drew the rope and swung this affiant up by the neck. After suspending him, for a short time, he was let down, the said Burgen asked him if he would confess then, this affiant replied, that he had nothing to confess. The said Burgen and his men, aforesaid then presented their pistols at this affiant's breast and threatened to blow his heart out if he did not confess. This affiant still refusing to make the admission demanded, the said Bergen seized the rope and again hoisted this affiant from the ground, more roughly than before, and suspending him longer; upon being let down this affiant was unable to speak for some time. The said Burgen then said, "now confess that you saw Moore." Affiant replied, he could not do it, said Burgen replied, "you must acknowledge it or die," and said to one of his men "Sergeant, hang him up to that tree and let him hang till 8 o'clock in the morning, then cut him down and bury him under the tree." After other conversation and threats of killing this affiant, the said Burgen said to this affiant, "I will give you until to-morrow night, and if you don't confess then, I'll kill you dead." Affiant replied, "I will never confess, for I have nothing to confess." This affiant was then taken back to his tent, aforesaid, after being charged to say nothing about what had occurred, and thrpatened with death if he divulged it. He was not tortured again, but has been held by the said Kirk as a prisoner until brought to Salisbury before His Honor Judge Brooks, on yesterday.

LUCIAN H. MURRAY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 19th of August 1870.

WM. LARKINS,
Clerk U. S. Dist. Court, Dist. Cape Fear.

D. W. Weedon, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on or about the 23rd of July last, he, this affiant, was arrested by one B. W. Burgen, claiming to be Lieutenant Colonel of a body of armed men, called by him North Carolina State troops, encamped at Company Shops in Alamance, no cause being assigned for said arrest; and detained with sundry other citizens of the State, held also as prisoners by the said Burgen, and G. W. Kirk, who claimed to be Colonel of the said troops. That he was paroled at one time for two or three days, with an obligation to report to said Kirk at Yanceyville, when he again went into confinement with many other prisoners; that while thus confined in the upper room of the Court House of Caswell, upon seeing a soldier below carelessly handling a pistol, he, this affiant, remonstrated that he might shoot some one. The soldier immediately replied with an oath, "I will shoot you," and fired his pistol, the ball passing near the head of this affiant. From this time forward this affiant seemed to have incurred the hostility of said Kirk and his officers, who cursed and maltreated him on divers occasions; that after the service, on said Kirk, of the writ in this case, he went with this affiant and other prisoners to Graham, in Alamance county, and confined his prisoners, this affiant among them, in the Court House there, that on Tuesday afternoon of the present week, this affiant was taken by a Lieutenant and guard, of said Kirk, and carried to the common jail of said county, and there confined until Thursday, when with the other prisoners aforesaid, he was brought to Salisbury. That on the morning after this affiant was committed to jail, a Lieutenant Banner, of the said troops, who seemed to be the keeper of the prisoners, who had been committed to jail, placed an iron manacle on one of the legs of this affiant above the ankle, to which was affixed a chain and staple, fastening it to the floor; that the said Banner riveted the manacle on the leg of this affiant in a very rough manner, giving to this affiant great pain in the operation; that he was kept thus ironed until taken from the jail aforesaid, to be carried to Salisbury before His Honor, Judge Brooks. That this affiant was never informed of any charge against him, on which he was arresthed and confined, and had done nothing to provoke the cruel usage aforesaid, to which he was subjected. That during all the time of this affiant's confinement in jail he suffered for the want of water to drink; a small quantity of stale water in a canteen was placed by him soon after his commitment to jail, and none other furnished to him during his confinement; he asked for water several times, and it was refused and he was cursed in every instance. When food was sent to him by the citizens of Graham, the guard threw it to him on the floor of the jail and forbid him to use a knife, fork or spoon, presenting their pistols in his face and threatening to shoot him at the same time.

D. W. WEEDON.

Sworn and subscribed this 19th of August, 1870, before me.

WM. LARKINS,
Clerk U. S. Dist. Court Dist. Cape Fear.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of North Carolina.

George S. Rogers being duly sworn deposeth and sath, that on Wednesday, the 26th of July last, he was arrested by one Hunnycut, claiming to be a Lieutenant in a body of troops encamped at Company Shops, under the command of one George W. Kirk. After being arrested this affiant was required to accompany a squad of these armed men in traversing the county and arresting others, and finally reached the camp, aforesaid, near 10 o'clock that night. On the next day one B. W. Burgen, claiming to be Lieutenant Colonel of the troops aforesaid, began a conversation with this affiant, and after it had been some time continued inquired of him whether he knew Adolphus Moore. Affiant replied, that he knew him by sight, but had little acquaintance. Said Burgen then told this affiant that he, this affiant knew something of the murder of Wyatt Outlaw; this affiant denied it. The said Burgen after pronouncing the denial a *damned lie*, said he would give this affiant till that night to tell about it. That night about 10 or 11 o'clock, the said Burgen took this affiant to his tent and asked if he was ready to tell about the murder of Outlaw. Affiant replied, that he had told him all he knew. Said Burgen then said, "stop right there, you are telling a damned lie, I know that you do know, and will make you tell it." He then took this affiant, accompanied by said Hunnycut and several men, to the woods and again asked the affiant if he would then tell about the murder? Affiant replying as before, the said Burgen said that Patton did not know anything till they hung him up, and then he could tell all about it. He then asked affiant if he had anything to say, this affiant replied, that he had said all he wished to say. Having put a rope about the neck of this affiant shortly after leaving the tent, the said Burgen then ordered the Lieutenant, who threw the rope over the branch of a tree, to swing the affiant up. The Lieutenant drew until the rope was stretched tight around this affiants neck. Said Burgen then told the Lieutent "that will do," and asked affiant if he would then confess, and the same reply was given as before. Affiant was then taken back to the tent. Affiant has been kept as a prisoner until released by His Honor Judge Brooks on yesterday.

GEORGE S. ROGERS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th of August, 1870.

WM. LARKINS,
Clerk U. S. Dist. Court, Dist. Cape Fear.

The Judge stated he would reserve his opinion until he reached Raleigh.

The question of cost was taken up and after a few remarks by Counsel, the Judge decided that the respondent, Kirk, should pay the cost there having been no cause shown for the capture and detention of the prisoners.

Habeas Corpus Cases Before Judge Pearson.

First day, nothing of interest.

SECOND DAY.

RALEIGH, Aug. 19.

The Chief Justice announced that he was ready to receive the return of Kirk and proceeded to the examination of the prisoners on the charges preferred against them.

Attorney General Olds said he was not prepared to state the charges specifically until Col. Kirk, who had just arrived from Salisbury, could be present.

Mr. Q. Busbee, the Governor's Secretary, was sent for and requested to furnish the answers to the writs, if they had been prepared. Mr. Olds retired to the Executive office.

After about half an hour, Mr. Olds returned and announced that Mr. Badger, who had the matter in charge would be in immediately.

In about another half hour, Mr. Badger came in and stated that Col. Kirk having arrived but a short time since, it was impossible he could furnish separate answers to all the writs to-day, but could specify the charges that would be preferred against the prisoners, for which purpose he again retired to the Executive office.

[Slight symptoms of impatience visible.]

In about another half hour, Mr. Badger re-appeared with the list of charges against all the prisoners here, except Robert Roan and N. M. Roan, against whom he did not know the charges, and took the list back to Kirk at the Executive office, to ascertain what they were.

After an interval of some twenty minutes more, he returned and reported on the list of prisoners for whom writs of *habeas corpus* were originally issued by Judge Pearson as follows:

F. A. Wiley, charged with murder of John W. Stephens, conspiracy to overthrow the State Government and conspiracy to intimidate voters.

James Hunter, sent to Salisbury.

J. S. Scott, sent to Salisbury.

J. E. Boyd, discharged by the Governor on confession.

Peter H. Williamson, sent to Salisbury.

J. M. Neill, murder of Stephens, being accessory before and after the fact, conspiracy to overthrow the Government, &c.

Samuel P. Hill, murder of Stephens, conspiracy &c.

John Kerr, same with Hill.

Wm. B. Bowe, being accessary after the fact of Stephens' murder.

Barzillai Graves, same as that of Bowe.

J. T. Mitchell, murder of Stephens, conspiracy &c.

Thomas J. Womack, discharged by the Governor on confession.

A. G. Yancey, murder of Stephens, conspiracy &c.

Yancey Jones, same as A. G. Yancey.

Z. Hooper, had been discharged and was not here.

James C. Williamson, sent to Salisbury.

J. C. Griffith, murder, conspiracy &c.

N. M. Roan, on parole, no evidence against him.

Robt. Roan, accessary after the fact to the murder of Stephens.

Jno. M. McKee, a lad fifteen years old, had been discharged by Kirk or the Governor.

James R. Fowler, murder of Stephens, conspiracy &c.

A. A. Mitchell, had been discharged by Kirk.

A. G. Moor, murder of Outlaw, conspiracy to overturn the government &c.

The last named is from Alamance, all the rest from Caswell.

The Judge then ordered that special returns be made to-day, (Saturday,) on all the cases, and the matter was adjourned to that hour.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, Aug 20.

Chief Justice Pearson took his seat at 9 o'clock, and announced that he was ready to hear the returns to the writs.

Mr. Badger submitted a revised list of prisoners against whom he asked bench warrants; namely, Messrs. A. G. Moore, J. T. Mitchell, Joseph R. Fowler, S. P. Hill and F. A. Wiley, and also Felix Roan and L. M. Totten, the former of whom was released by Judge Brooks, at Salisbury and the latter has not been arrested.

Those against whom no evidence could be adduced, (although they have been under arrest for five weeks,) are Robert Roan, Hon. John Kerr, J. C. Griffith, Yancey Jones, A. C. Yancey, Peter H. Williamson, Barzillai Graves, W. B. Bowe and J. M. Neal.

At 11 o'clock the prisoners were all brought in, and those against whom no charge was preferred were formally released.

The affidavit of *George W. Kirk* was then read, setting forth that he *believed* the accused were guilty of the murder of John W. Stephens, &c.

Judge Merrimon of counsel for the defense, objected that the affidavit was insufficient to grant a bench warrant upon, because it set forth no fact that could be taken as evidence against the prisoners, and asked for time to produce authority on the question.

The motion was granted, and time allowed until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Messrs. S. P. Hill, J. T. Mitchell, and Joseph R. Fowler were recognized each in $5,000 and A. G. Moore in $1,000, to appear from day to day.

On the fourth day of the examination of the Kirk prisoners, Monday, Felix Roan, who was released by Judge Brooks at Salisbury and for whom a bench warrant was issued by Judge Pearson, surrendered himself.

The day was occupied with the case of the State *vs* F. A. Wiley. 19 colored witnesses and 4 white for the State, were called and sworn; and 13 white and 3 colored for the defense.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.—We have Raleigh dates up to the 24th. No new developments have been made. Mr. Wiley's examination still progressing. A number of prisoners have been released, who were charged with being accessary to the murder of Stephens.

We clip the following items from the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

JAILED.—We have just learned that Burgen, Holden's and Kirk's famous Lieut. Col. was arrested and imprisoned to-day. We have not learned the particulars.

THE COURT AND MILITARY.—On yesterday when Kirk went into Judge Brooks' Court, we learn, that some of his soldiers or guards followed him. As soon as Judge Brooks perceived it, he told the Marshal, there is no necessity for the military in the Court-room, and ordered him to remove them. This was quickly done.

GENERAL NEWS.

William Leachey, the late radical Sheriff of Pittsylvania county, Va., appointed by military authority, has been indicted and arrested for embezzling the county funds to the amount of $9,000. When shall we hear the end of these rascalities?

Two young daughters of Mr. Edward Heister, near Churchville, Va., were burned to death a few days ago by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Warning follows warning with steady step.

A manufacturing house in New York has received from the Prussian government an order for one million dollars' worth of pickaxes and spades to be used to work on fortifications, and the order is to be filled at once.

There is in course of erection on the east side of New York Bay, a gun that will throw 800 five-ounce balls a distance of two miles in one minute. This gun is circular in shape, and looks like two discs of iron plate some four feet in diameter.

Sergeant McCam of the U. S. Army, committed suicide in Washington, by blowing his brains out with a Derringer pistol because he was under arrest for keeping late hours. The mania for suicide seems to be spreading in Washington, inasmuch as this is the fourth case since the French Minister killed himself.

The yellow-fever has disappeared from Philadelphia, owing to the excellent arrangement of the municipal government. Mayor Fox officially denies that it any longer prevails in that city.

Attorney General Akerman has decided that persons who have been employed by the Treasury Department (and this includes Revenue officials) since the war, must be paid, whether they can take the test oath or not. The Government must pay its employees, no matter who they may be.

A white man hailing from Ohio, married a negro woman in Newberry, S. C., last week. The respectable colored people of the vicinity were quite indignant at the affair. The white people looked on and laughed.

Over $185,000 has been saved to the government by the wear, tear and destruction of fractional currency. That amount stands to the credit of the currency fund, and has accrued mainly from torn notes.

The new issue of bonds for the funding of the public debt to the extent of fifty millions of dollars will consume six tons weight of paper. The paper has been especially prepared for this purpose.

☞ Russia is the only country in the world which now approaches the United States in the extent of railroads being built. Unlike the United States, however, it is obliged to import most of its rails.—The Cleveland and Tyne districts alone in England, are said to have orders from Russia to the amount of £3,000,000 for railway materials at the rate of 1,700,000 tons a year, and increasing its furnaces, so great is the demand for railroads in construction on the continent of Europe.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M., TO 2 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

The War in Europe.

Heavy Fighting—The Prussians still Victorious—Paris in Danger.

The news from Europe indicate that the chances of war are so decidedly in favor of Prussia and against France, that the conflict will soon close.

The following is the latest from the scene of action.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The French war office forbids the publication of war dispatches, unless signed by Bazaine. The rumor is current of the sudden death of Napoleon of apoplexy, but it is positively asserted by some that the report should be accepted with distrust. The bombardment of Strasburg, lasted from morning to noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire was almost harmless. A council of war has ordered a partial destruction of the Bois de Boulogne. There is rejoicing of the German citizens over the Prussian victories with illuminations and processions.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Queen of Prussia has the following from the King, dated near Reasonville, August 19th, p. m: The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz; its position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours, totally routed the French forces, effected the interruption of their communication with Paris and threw them back on Metz.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—A Paris letter says: Marshal McMahon is retreating on Paris, and will avoid a battle unless he can form a junction with Bazaine.

CARLSCRUCHE, Aug. 20.—Three Bavarian divisions invested Strasburg, and a fourth is harrassing the retreating French.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Prussian spies tried by a council of war were shot. They were disguised and were taking notes of the fortifications.

The strongholds around Paris are very great. There are very large numbers of prisoners in the city and they are increasing daily.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Times* says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Princes, who may leave Frederic Charles to watch Bazaine.

A party of the French army has been forced back to Metz, where its position is critical.

It is believed that the preliminary negotiation for peace is under discussion here.

Later foreign dates to the 22d state that the Prussians, anything to the contrary notwithstanding, are steadily advancing towards Paris.

Paris is provisioned for eight months. There are said to be 300,000 good troops at and around Paris. The entrance to the city can be closed at any moment by draw bridges.

NEW YORK, 23.—A special dispatch to the *Telegram*, dated London, says there is nothing official from either army since yesterday. Private advices assert that the Chalons army is moving towards Thionville in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Bazaine, escaping the Prince Royal and passing the German army north of Verdon. McMahon has left the choice of two evils—either to leave the road to Paris open or, by holding it, to sacrifice Bazaine.

A special dispatch to the *Curier des Etats Unis*, dated Paris 22, says preparations for the combat are making all along the line. Paris is virtually in a state of seige. It is generally conceded that the issue of the campaign will be decided undes our walls. If we are able to hold out for a week, and we are able, against an enemy destitute of material for carying on a siege, all France will come to the succor of the capital.

Foreign news by Thursday's mail of not much importance.

Destruction in Canada

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—In the hurrican last night the shipping was much injured.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—There was a terrific gale last night; the destruction of life and property was great.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—The fire has nearly reached Ottowa; the canal has been cut to flood the burning district. The troops have been ordered to assist in checking the fire; all business is suspended.

ZEVELEY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk, Swedish or Ruta Baga, Seven Top.

AND CUCUMBER SEED.

ANOTHER LOT

SUGAR and COFFEE.

Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and

LAMP OIL,

FISH "CHEAP" AT

CROSLAND'S.

Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870.-29-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy

☞ The publication of the proceedings of the examination of the Holden-Kirk prisoners before Judge Brooks, at Salisbury and Judge Pearson, at Raleigh, and important Foreign news, occupy so much of our inside space this week, as to leave very little room for ourselves.

The reader should not overlook, but carefully read the affidavits of Messrs. Murray, Weedon and Rodgers, in the proceedings at Salisbury. It will be seen that Judge Brooks discharged all the prisoners who came before him, there being no evidence against them.

☞ We have examined our files from the first of June to the present time, and find that nineteen deaths from lightning have occurred in this State since the date first mentioned. There are fourteen instances of injuries, more or less serious.—Seven houses and fifteen barns have been destroyed, and trees injured in innumerable cases. Among the deaths alluded to, six occurred while standing under trees, the latter being shattered in every instance but one. This is only an approximation to the real number of casualties, as, no doubt, there were many instances which never found their way into the prints.

☞ The official return of the vote for members of Congress in the 4th District gives Hon. R. B. Gilliam, conservative, a majority of 458 over M. Hawkins, radical, for the 41st Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Deweese; and Hon. Sion H. Rodgers, conservative, a majority of 905 over James H. Harris, colored radical, for the 42d Congress.

The poor, old Roman pontiff, who, to say the least of it, has had a rough pontificate, is, to all intents and purposes, infallible in matters of faith and discipline, for the Council has said so, and who shall gainsay the Council? His faith in his own infallibility must be of a superior order, else he would not have taken such pains to make his bishops think as he does on the subject. Infallible as he is, however, and with all his faith in himself, it does not prevent him from shrieking out for help the moment France withdraws her legions from the Holy City and Garibaldi begins to squint ominously towards the Vatican.

Wheat.

As the time for seeding wheat is approaching, a few brief remarks gathered from conversation with a successful farmer of this section of country, may interest some of our readers:

The soil should be well prepared, plowed deep, if possible in August, harrowed to pulverize the ground. Our informant succeeded better on fallow land, either oats or clover, preferring the latter.

Clean your seed wheat well with a fan, then soak in a barrel of water, and roll in lime, which prevents smut. He prefers lime to bluestone.

Sow very carefully so as to have your wheat as even as possible. If the wheat is plowed in, should be very shallow. Prefers harrowing in.

The Fall Elections.

The Fall elections occur as follows:

California and Vermont,	September	6
Maine,	"	12
Indiana,	October	1
Florida and Mississippi,	"	3
Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania,	"	11
West Virginia,	"	27
Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana,	Novem.	1
Minnesota and Missouri,	"	1
South Carolina,	"	7
Illinois, Maryland, Michigan,	"	8
Massachusetts, New Jersey,	"	8
New York, Wisconsin,	"	8

We have received from the *Standard* office, (we presume), a pamphlet containing various proclamations issued by the Governor from Oct. 12th, 1868, to the present time, together with the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson on the *habeas corpus* affair, and the reply of the Governor. The pamphlet is handsomely printed, and we shall preserve it for future reference.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a fleet to the Baltic sea, in order to protect American interest in the war now raging between France and Prussia. Instructions have been given to the commanding officer not to infringe the laws of the blockade established by France.

The opponents of radicalism, North and South, are going crazy over the results of the election in this State. They had better quiet down, stop talking so much about us, and go to work like men and see if they cannot *do* as we did. Talk is not action.

The official majority of Hon. A. M. Waddell, conservative candidate for Congress, over O. H. Dockery in the 3rd District, is 338.

Agricultural Fair.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet containing the rules, regulations and schedule of premiums of the Fourth Grand Fair of the Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, which will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 25th next, and continue three days, at Danville. The President of the Society is Wm. Long, Esq., of Caswell, and among the Vice Presidents and Executive Committee, we notice the names of some of our best citizens of Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford, Person, Granville and Alamance.

This promises to be one of the most attractive fairs held in our section for a long while. Its features are comprehensive, and we notice with pleasure that the premiums offered are as liberal as the list is extensive. Those who have articles which they desire to exhibit will do well to write for the pamphlet above referred to, which can be obtained from John T. Watson, Esq., Secretary of the Society, Danville, Virginia.

To the Colored Men.

We have been informed that, in order to secure the vote of the colored people, it was deemed expedient by the radical party to prejudice their minds against the conservatives, in various ways,—the most potent in Radical estimation, being that if the Conservative party should be victorious, they would put the colored men back into slavery, and of course deprive them of all their rights.

We tell the colored people not to be alarmed at the recent defeat of radicalism, but wait and see how falsely your pretended friends informed you, merely to get your votes. Your rights are secured to you forever.

HOLDEN AND PEARSON.—Gov. Holden becoming somewhat alarmed, as the aspect of affairs went to show that all his Kirk prisoners would probably appear before Judge Brooks for examination, suddenly concluded to restore civil authority and cause the parties for whom Judge Pearson had issued writs weeks ago,—which were disregarded—to be brought before Pearson at Raleigh. It seems these writs, although "played out" once, held out remarkably well in the end!

The Governor sent two messengers, in haste, with dispatches to Richmond Hill, after Judge Pearson. The Judge, it appears, at length consented to gratify the Governor, and appointed the 19th inst., as the day for his appearance in Raleigh, to receive the return, by Kirk, of the bodies of Moore and others.

The following is the close of Judge Pearson's reply to the Governor's appeal to hasten to Raleigh:

"Receiving the return after the delay, to which you allude, of several weeks, is not to be taken as concurring on my part in the necessity for the delay, or assuming any portion of the responsibility in regard to it. The entire responsibility rests on you. I was unwilling to plunge the State into a civil war upon a mere question of time."

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE for August continues its entertaining story entitled "Plain and Plank," and is full of matter for the young, combining amusement with instruction. Its sketches founded upon the ancient mytheology are especially commended. This magazine is published in weekly and monthly editions. Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington St., Boston, $2.50 a year.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September is as usual, in advance of most of its contemporaries. It contains six illustrated articles. The paper on Wall Street is entertaining, and is an excellent picture of banking life in the metropolis. The life of the Great Fredrick maintains its intrest, while nearly the entire table of contents will amply repay perusal. Harper & Brothers, New York, $4.00 a year.

"WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT."—Is the title of a book of instructions on dress and dressmaking, published by Mme. Demorest's at 15 cents. Dressmakers and ladies generally will find in this manual much useful information, and complete instruction in every department of ladies' and children's dresses. It is issued semi-annually, and sent free of postage. Address Mme. Demorest, 838 Broadway, New Xork.

HOW TO ESCAPE TOBACCO WORMS.—Every person who lives in a tobacco country knows how troublesome to plants the horn worm is, and what labor it requires to destroy these insects and so prevent them from riddling the tobacco leaves, as they ripen in the hills. Some of our North Carolina neighbors, we learn, have of late adopted an easy method of protecting their tobacco crops against these worms. They simply use a solution of cobalt (or fly-stone,) to be had at all drug stores, which destroys the tobacco fly which lays the egg that hatches the worm. The common Jamestown weed, which vegetates everywhere, is allowed to grow in limited numbers in the tobacco grounds and in the fence corners, and the cobalt in a powdered state mixed in a solution of honey water is dropped in the blossoms of the plant. As the tobacco flies feed freely from the flowers of this weed, they imbibe the poison, which kills them almost instantly. We are told that where this specific is used, the dead flies may be seen laid out on the ground far and near, of course the fly being dead, the egg is not laid and the worm is not hatched.

Dr. Cole, druggist, informs us that he has furnished this preparation to a number of Caswell farmers, who have used it with marked success. It surely saves a deal of labor and time.—*Danville Register.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We very much regret that the time appointed for the last regular meeting of the Forsyth County Agricultural Society, slipped the memory of those who should be deeply interested in the success of the Society.

Several important papers and reports were to be read on the occasion, but on account of the slim attendance, no business was transacted.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—At the Third Annual Meeting of the North-Western N. C. Rail Road Company, held at Winston on the 24th ult., twelve Directors for the ensuing year were elected:

E. Belo, H. W. Fries, R. Gray, I. G. Lash, T. B. Keogh, C. E. Shober, P. A. Wilson, D. W. C. Benbow, M. Masten, D. H. Starbuck, W. P. Henly and W. H. Wheeler.

Subsequently the board re-elected E. Belo, President, and W. A. Lemly, Secretary and Treasurer.

FINE FRUIT.—Our thanks are due the Superintendent of the "Yadkin Valley Nursery," for specimens of the finest fruit we have seen this season, consisting of peaches, plums and apples. The varieties seem well adapted to this section of country, and we are pleased to learn from E. A. Conrad, Esq., the proprietor, that the nursery has been a success, and is well stocked with healthy and well grown fruit trees. Post Office address, VIENNA, Forsyth Co., N. C.

THE CENSUS.—We are indebted to J. P. Vest, Census-taker, for the following interesting information:

Number of families in Salem corporation, 182. Number of families in Winston corporation, 98. Number of families in country portion of township, 42. Total number of families in this township, 322.

Population of Salem Corporation,	1014
Population of Winston Corporation,	444
Population of Salem and Winston,	1458
Pop. country portion of township,	236
Population of this township,	1694

☞ We learn that the thieves who stole Mr. Jacob Yokeley's horses were pursued in South Carolina, and one of them captured and lodged in Spartanburg jail. The other rogue escaped. The horses are safe in Spartanburg.

The Sumac trade in the South is becoming quite an item, thousands and tons of thousands of pounds finding their way from the rural districts to the markets of North Carolina and Virginia. We notice that Mr. Hester of Kernersville, in this county, has been fostering this new source of profit, and we trust he will not be mistaken in his enterprise. There is no reason, whatever, why a large amount should not be received from this source, as the sumac grows in large quantities in this portion of the State.

☞ On Saturday night last the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court was entered and robbed of some $75.

AURORA BOREALIS.—The Northern Light on Friday night last, was unusually brilliant, something seldom witnessed in this latitude.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

See Legal advertisement.

Julius A. Lineback.—Administrator's Notice.

Louisville Medical College,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable I. G. Lash,

Representative from 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed extract from the Announcement of this College for the session commencing Sept. 15th, 1870, is herewith sent to you. Both from this extract and from the Announcement which has also been sent, you will see that upon the receipt of a Testimonial signed by yourself as Representative of the 5th Congressional District of the State of N. C., that the President of the State Medical Society of N. C., will give to any poor and deserving young man, selected by you from your district, an official certificate, which will entitle him to the Beneficiary Scholarship awarded by the Trustees of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.,) to the 5th Congressional District of the State of N. C.

The Officers of this College do you the justice to believe that you will, as early as possible after the receipt of this notification, endeavor to find in your District some young man, who through yourself can be thus materially benefitted. It is respectfully suggested that an inquiry, over your official signature, published in the nearest newspaper, will enable you to confer this benefaction both promptly and appropriately. Your earliest possible attention is respectfully asked.

The Faculty request that, in giving the necessary testimonials, you will use the enclosed blank form, which has been adopted and sent to you for reasons, so necessary and prudential, as to render any explanation superfluous.

It is particularly asked that the receipt of this communication be acknowledged, and that through the undersigned, the Trustees and Faculty of the College be afforded the earliest possible information as to the name and address of the young man selected by yourself for the Beneficiary Scholarship, awarded to your Congressional District.

E. S. GAILLARD, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

SALEM, N. C., Aug. 24, 1870.

In compliance with the above circular I am ready to receive applications for a Beneficiary Scholarship from any one in the 5th Congressional District.

The applicant must furnish testimouials of good moral character, sobriety, mental capacity, that he is pecunjarily unable to obtain a medical education, and that he is worthy of the assistance to be extended to him.

I. G. LASH,
33-1t. M. C. 5th Dist. N. C.

It is not often that ocean birds are seen inland, yet on Friday evening a week ago, Mr. R. I. Farrar, of Danville, captured a sea-gull on Dan River. It had lit among a flock of ducks, and, its leg being broken, was readily taken. Though not much heavier than a pigeon, its wings measured three feet three inches from tip to tip.

A brutal murder was committed at Middle Sound, in New Hanover county, on the 16th inst., which was the result of the ill feeling sought to be created between the white and colored men, by the wicked demagogues who infest that region. The victim was a white lad, named Hiram Bishop, about 18 years of age. A difficulty had occurred between him and a colored boy named George Cooper, who is about the same age. They met, and after a few words, Cooper struck Bishop upon the head with an axe, making a fearful wound, of which he died in a few hours. Cooper was shortly afterwards arrested, and lodged in the jail at Wilmington.

One of the parties who was guilty of throwing stones at the recent Conservative procession in Wilmington, has been arrested, convicted, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. He was a colored man, named George Cotton. Let employers remember him.

A lady recently arrived in Rutherfordton, from California, in search of a truant husband, named Scott, who absconded from her about a year ago; but he "smelt a rat," and left before legal hands could be laid upon him.

The majority of the voters in South Carolina cannot read or write. Massachusetts has a State law which allows no one to vote unless they can read or write. See the difference.

On Saturday night last, a colored man named Samuel Johnson sat down on the track of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., two miles from Goldsboro, and falling asleep there, was run over by the train and instantly killed.

Two colored men, in Harnett county got into a dispute upon religious subjects, on last Tuesday week, when one of them drew a knife and cut the throat of the other besides stabbing him in five places. The victim died in a few hours, and the murderer is now in jail.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* says that the U. S. troops recently stationed in Caswell county have been ordered back to Fort Macon.

The Salisbury *Examiner* states, upon undoubted authority, that Col. J. M. Long, of Cabarrus, was offered $1,000 by the radicals, on condition that he would continue in the field as an independent Conservative candidate until the election.

Jacob McCotter, the Republican Senator just elected from Pitt county, is said to be dangerously ill.

A mad dog created considerable excitement in the streets of Wilmington on Saturday last. He cleared them of pedestrians, and loungers in a jiffy, and was finally brought to an ignominious end by a colored man, who fractured his skull with a rock.

The firing of the cannon in Wilmington, on the night of the great Conservative celebration in that city, was distinctly heard in Newbern, "ninety-five miles distant as the crow flies."

The Conservatives of Warren county design having a grand mass meeting and barbecue near Warrenton, on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, in honor of the great political achievement over misgovernment.

The list of the Cape Fear Military Academy at Wilmington, for 1870, embraces eighty-three students, and the institution is represented to be in a healthy state.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of November next. Some twelve hundred names of colored applicants for passage, mostly residents of North Carolina, are enrolled.

☞ A difficulty was forced on Major J. P. Critz, a prominent citizen of Patrick County, by a negro man in his employ, which resulted in his shooting the negro dead.

A rattlesnake was killed in the garden of Mr. Thomas Spencer of Patrick county last week, measuring eight feet in length thirteen inches around the body, with sixteen rattlers.

TENNESSEE.—The election for Judges in Tennessee resulted in the choice of Conservative Judges throughout. The Congressional election will give nearly the entire delegation to the Conservatives.

Death of Hon. John P. Kennedy.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of Hon. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, which took place on Thursday evening last at Newport, R. I., while on a visit with his family to that place for the benefit of his health. Mr. Kennedy has a national reputation as statesman and author which reflected credit upon the city of his birth. He was born in Baltimore, October 25, 1795. He was the author of "Horse Shoe Robinson," "Swallow Barn," &c; was a member of the Legislature, of Congress, and once Secretary of the Navy.

DIED,

Near Danbury on the 4th inst., JAMES WILLIAM GERARD, infant son of Mr. William A. Estes, aged five months and eleven days. The mother died only a few days before.

At his residence, some four miles from Salem, Mr. HAMILTON WILSON, after a protracted and painful illness.

At his residence in Davidson County, near Bethany, Mr. HUGH LINDSAY, Sen., at an advanced age.

In Leaksville, Rockingham County, on Saturday evening, August 13th, very suddenly, Mr. JOHN H. BULLARD, aged 62 years and 6 months.

Mr. Bullard was sitting in his room, reading a paper, apparently well, when laying down the paper, he went into the piazza, and was there suddenly stricken down.

The subject of this notice was favorably known, for many years, as Superintendent of the Leaksville Cotton Factory.

Return of the Vote for Attorney General at the Election, held on the 4th day of August, 1870.

COUNTIES.	SEYMOUR.	GRANT.	SHIPP.	PHILLIPS.	CON. GAIN.
Alamance,	1,055	1,102	788	1,043	.....
Alexand'r,	516	351	504	247	.....
Allegh'y,	284	245	.....	.....	.....
Anson,	1,050	1,002	1,052	986	.....
Ashe,	644	634	791	698	.....
Beaufort,	1,227	1,318	1,505	1,346	.....
Bertie,	753	1,517	879	1,392	.....
Bladen,	1,079	1,372	1,115	1,223	.....
Brunsw'ck	698	879	720	719	.....
Buncombe	1,090	1,085	1,434	979	.....
Burke,	741	927	803	693	.....
Cabarrus,	1,112	940	963	851	.....
Caldwell,	617	396	637	257	.....
Camden,	528	530	.....	.....	.....
Carteret,	898	833	881	821	.....
Caswell,	1,409	1,957	637	251	.....
Catawba,	1,131	488	1,043	149	.....
Chatham,	1,539	1,765	1,795	997	.....
Cherokee,	423	443	1043	149	.....
Chowan,	520	690	603	692	.....
Clay,	234	155	.....	.....	.....
Cleavel'nd	1,037	656	1,212	314	.....
Columbus,	957	503	937	487	.....
Craven,	1,493	3,535	1,500	2,764	.....
Cumb'rl'd,	1,680	1,592	1,625	1,509	.....
Currituck,	907	416	846	337	.....
Davidson,	835	1,843	1,216	1,150	.....
Davie,	690	652	762	683	.....
Duplin,	1,580	1,025	1,505	952	.....
Edgec'mbe	1,473	2,676	776	2,878	.....
Forsyth,	787	1,261	953	1,014	.....
Franklin,	1,376	1,431	1,378	1,437	.....
Gaston,	678	878	.....	.....	.....
Gates,	672	452	.....	.....	.....
Granville,	2,148	2,754	2,173	2,544	.....
Greene,	557	756	794	1,006	.....
Guilford,	1,496	2,109	1,793	1,717	.....
Halifax,	1,593	3,206	1,347	3,230	.....
Harnett,	789	645	782	529	.....
Haywood,	660	412	m322	.....	.....
Henderson	361	640	.....	.....	.....
Hertford,	714	744	.....	.....	.....
Hyde,	791	572	.....	.....	.....
Iredell,	1,412	859	1,263	404	.....
Jackson,	607	220	.....	.....	.....
Johnston,	1,348	1,204	1,709	1,212	.....
Jones,	422	592	519	559	.....
Lenoir,	861	1,215	911	1,224	.....
Lincoln,	738	625	821	510	.....
Macon,	572	323	530	246	.....
Madison,	458	529	.....	.....	.....
Martin,	1,027	1,021	1,116	1,107	.....
McDowell,	607	740	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenb.,	2,149	1,962	2,161	1,936	.....
Mitchell,	117	529	280	471	.....
Montgom.,	341	727	481	545	.....
Moore,	884	1,019	1,113	791	.....
Nash,	1,096	837	980	788	.....
New Han.,	2,290	3,968	2,027	2,914	.....
Northam.,	1,045	1,931	959	1,800	.....
Onslow,	879	417	788	368	.....
Orange,	1,907	1,453	1,708	991	.....
Pasq'tank,	590	1,047	837	920	.....
Perquim's,	580	913	656	795	.....
Person,	1,054	953	1,092	765	.....
Pitt,	1,559	1,531	1,752	1,754	.....
Polk,	195	405	.....	.....	.....
Randolph,	877	1,752	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	808	1254	863	1,162	.....
Robeson,	1,337	1,318	1,685	1,623	.....
Rocking.,	1,513	1,463	1,586	1,138	.....
Rowan,	1,530	1,332	1,459	973	.....
Rutherf'd,	685	1,279	898	1,134	.....
Sampson	1,447	1,026	1,297	945	.....
Stanley,	651	466	.....	.....	.....
Stokes,	744	783	989	560	.....
Surry,	737	818	1,009	560	.....
Transylva.	232	186	367	149	.....
Tyrrell,	339	195	.....	.....	.....
Union,	930	811	788	634	.....
Wake,	2,953	3,433	3,112	3,504	.....
Warren,	1,053	2,308	873	2,206	.....
Washing.,	348	955	557	798	.....
Watauga,	348	303	m300	.....	.....
Wayne,	1,487	1,421	1,763	1,735	.....
Wilkes,	820	1,205	913	918	.....
Wilson,	1,103	897	1,191	948	.....
Yadkin,	622	840	879	511	.....
Yancey,	435	266	.....	.....	.....

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John Henry Lineback, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in the bar of recovery. Persons owing the estate will please make settlement immediately

JULIUS A. LINEBACK,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 25th, 1870. 3t.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Henry W. Fries, Assignee
vs.
Mary A. Keehln, Francis E. Keehln and Adelaide Keehln, heirs at law of L. W. Keehln, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, that a cause of action exists against the defendants above named, in favor of the plaintiff, H. W. Fries, and that said defendants are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Bartholemew, State of Indiana; and it further appearing that summons were issued in this case against the said defendants returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of September, 1870, which were ordered to be served on the defendants by publication for six successive weeks, in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C.—And let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250.00) with interest thereon from Feb. 17, 1857; and the further sum of $60,00, with interest from June the 8th, 1858, together with costs of action.—And let the defendants further take notice that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendants for the sums above mentioned due the plaintiff; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 10th day of October, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken in said attachment.

Given under my hand, at office, in Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., August 19th, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County.

August 26, 1870. 33-6w.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JENKINS & SKILES, Grocers and Confectioners.
SALEM, N. C., Aug. 26, 1870.

Provisions.		Chop,	2¼
Bacon,	16½@18	Bran,	1½
Lard,	18@20	*Grain.*	
Beef,	9@10	Wheat,	1 00@1 15
Veal,	6@ 8	Corn,	1 00@0 00
Mutton,	7@ 9	Rye,	95@1 00
Butter,	20@22	Oats,	45@ 50
Flour,	3@3½	Peas,	1 10@1 25
Meal,	2½@3		

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted,	17@18	Blackberries,	8@00
Peaches, paired,	12@16	Apples,	5@7
" ¼ and ½	5@8		

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@13; Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 45 @ 50 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Aug. 24, 1870.

Lugs,-Common, 6 to 8, Good, 8 to 10, Fine, 10 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.

Leaf—Common, 8 to 10, Good,, 10 to 15, Fine, 15 to 20. Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 40.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff, against William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of actions against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1869, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $359 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

July 15,-$23-6w

NEW STYLE THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S, OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION 1870.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. 32-tf.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 16-3m.

Only a Boy.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun,
The veriest mystery under the sun;
As brimful of mischief, and wit, and glee;
As ever a human frame can be,
And as hard to manage—what? ah me!
"Tis hard to tell,
Yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his fearful tread,
Who cannot be driven, but must be led;
Who troubles the neighbors' dogs and cats,
And tears more clothes, and spoils more hats,
Loses more kites, and tops, and bats,
Than would stock a store
For a year or more.

Only a boy: with his wild, strange ways,
With his idle hours or his busy days;
With his queer remarks and his odd replies,
Sometimes foolish and sometimes wise,
Often brilliant for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled
From the planet world.

Only a boy, who will be a man,
If nature goes on with her first great plan;
If intemperance, or some fatal snare,
Conspire not to rob us of this our heir,
Our blessing, our trouble, our rest, our care,
Our torment, our joy!
"Only a boy."

THE DUTCHMAN'S INSURANCE.—A story is told of a German who had taken the precaution to insure the life of his wife for $5,000, and his stable for $900, believing the former might die and the latter be burnt, and he could not get along without some compensation for the loss. Both policies had been taken from the same agent. In a few months after the stable had been insured it was destroyed by fire. Shmidt quietly notified the agent, and hinted to him that he would expect the $900 at the earliest possible moment. The agent at once sent a carpenter to ascertain the cost of erecting a new stable of the same dimensions, having ascertained that the property had been insured for more than it was worth. The builder reported that he could replace the stable with new material for $500, but unfortunately there was an ordinance preventing the erection of frame buildings—the old stable having been of wood. He was asked to estimate the cost of a brick stable, and reported the amount at $750. The agent then notified Shmidt that he would build him a new brick stable in place of the old frame one, but Shmidt became very indignant at the proposition, saying:

"I do not understand this insurance business. I pay you for nine hundred dollars, and when my shtable burn down you make me a new one. I not want a new shtable. I want nine hundred dollars."

The agent reasoned with Shmidt, but all to no purpose. When the stable was about finished, Shmidt went to consult a lawyer, thinking that he could still get the amount of the policy, besides having the new stable.

The lawyer, however, informed him that the company had a right to make good the loss by building a new stable, and expressed surprise at the idea of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Shmidt, "I insure for nine hundred dollar, and dis fellar put up dem shtable for seven hundred and fifty—I do not understand the insurance business."

Finding that he could not compel the payment by law, he became disgusted with the insurance business altogether. Calling upon the agent, Shmidt said:

"Mr. Agent, I want you to stop dem insurance on mine frow. I do not pay any more monish dat way; I not understand this insurance business."

Agent (surprised.) "Why, Mr. Shmidt, you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid considerable on this policy already, and if your wife should die you will get $5,000."

"Yaw, dat ish vat you tell me now," said Shmidt. "Ven I pays you on my shtable you say I get nine hundred dollar if it burns down. So it was burnt, and you not give me mine monish. You say, 'O, dat was an old frame shtable; is not word anydings; I make you a brick shtable,' and you no pay me my nine hundred dollars. Ven mine frow dies, den you say to me, 'O, she vash an old Dutch woman; she not word anyding, I get you a new English wife!' And so I lose mine five thousand dollars. You not fool Shmidt again, I not understand dis insurance business."

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J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.

Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

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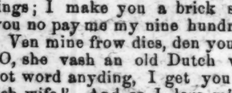

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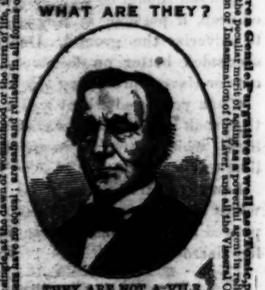

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